

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
OXFORD DIVISION**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

v.

**PLAINTIFF**

**CIVIL ACTION NO.: 3:22cv118-NBB-RP  
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**PICKETT TRUCKING LLC, AND  
SKYLER PICKETT, INDIVIDUALLY**

**DEFENDANT**

**COMPLAINT**

This is an action by the United States of America against Pickett Trucking LLC (“Pickett Trucking”) and Skyler Pickett, Individually, to recover treble damages and civil penalties under the False Claims Act (“FCA”), 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-33, and to recover money for common law or equitable causes of action for payment by mistake and unjust enrichment based upon receipt of Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) funds by both Pickett Trucking and Skyler Pickett to which each was not entitled.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This action arises under the FCA and the common law.
2. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1345 because the United States is the plaintiff. The Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1367(a).
3. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants under 31 U.S.C. § 3732(a) because Defendants can be found, resides, or transact business in this District, or have committed the alleged acts in this District.
4. Venue is proper in this district under 31 U.S.C. § 3732(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) as each named Defendant can be found in this District and the subject transactions took place in the Northern District of Mississippi – specifically the Oxford

Division.

**PARTIES**

5. Plaintiff, United States of America, guarantees and funds certain loans through the Small Business Administration (“SBA”).

6. Defendant, Pickett Trucking LLC, is a resident of Tallahatchie County, Mississippi.

7. Defendant, Skyler Pickett, is a resident of Tallahatchie County, Mississippi.

**The Paycheck Protection Program**

8. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act was a federal law enacted in or around March 2020 and designed to provide emergency financial assistance to the millions of Americans suffering the economic effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. One source of relief provided by the CARES Act was the authorization of forgivable loans to small businesses for job retention and certain other expenses, through a program referred to as the Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”). The program was modified and extended thereafter.

9. To obtain a PPP loan, a qualifying business submitted a PPP loan application, which was signed by an authorized representative of the business. The PPP loan application required the business (through its authorized representative) to acknowledge the program rules and make certain affirmative certifications to be eligible to obtain the PPP loan. In the PPP loan application (SBA Form 2483), the small business (through its authorized representative) was required to provide, among other things, its: (a) average monthly payroll expenses; and (b) number of employees. These figures were used to calculate the amount of money the small business was eligible to receive under the PPP. In addition, businesses applying for a PPP loan were required to provide documentation confirming their payroll expenses.

10. A PPP loan application was processed by a participating lender. If a PPP loan application was approved, the participating lender funded the PPP loan using its own monies. While it was the participating lender that issued the PPP loan, the loan was 100% guaranteed by the SBA. Data from the application, including information about the borrower, the total amount of the loan, and the listed number of employees, was transmitted by the lender to the SBA in the course of processing the loan and subsequent forgiveness process.

11. PPP loan proceeds were required to be used by the business on certain permissible expenses—payroll costs, interest on mortgages, rent, and utilities. The PPP allowed the interest and principal on the PPP loan to be entirely forgiven if the business spent the loan proceeds on these expense items within a designated period of time and used a defined portion of the PPP loan proceeds on payroll expenses.

12. The application process to obtain a PPP loan required the eligible recipient to make the following good faith certifications and acknowledgments:

- a. That the applicant was eligible to receive a PPP loan under the rules in effect at the time the application was submitted (the “PPP Rules”);
- b. That the uncertainty of current economic conditions made the loan request necessary to support the ongoing operations of the eligible recipient;
- c. That the applicant was in operation on February 15, 2020, had not permanently closed, and was either an eligible self-employed individual, independent contractor, or sole proprietorship with no employees, or had employees for whom it paid salaries and payroll taxes or paid independent contractors, as reported on Form(s) 1099-MISC;
- d. That the funds would be used to retain workers and maintain payroll; or

- make payments for mortgage interest, rent, utilities, or other covered costs under the PPP Rules;
- e. That if the funds were knowingly used for unauthorized purposes, the federal government may find the individual legally liable for such charges as fraud;
  - f. That not more than 40 percent of the loan proceeds may be used for non-payroll costs;
  - g. That documentation verifying the number of full-time equivalent employees on payroll as well as the dollar amounts of payroll costs, covered mortgage interest payments, covered rent payments, and covered utilities would be provided to the lender if required;
  - h. That the eligible recipient had not received and would not receive another loan under the Paycheck Protection Program;
  - i. That the information provided in the application and the information provided in all supporting documents and forms was true and accurate in all material respects;
  - j. That the applicant understood that knowingly making a false statement to obtain a guaranteed loan from SBA is punishable under the law, including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and 3571 by imprisonment of not more than five years and/or a fine of up to \$250,000.00; under 15 U.S.C. § 645 by imprisonment of not more than two years and/or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00; and, if submitted to a federally insured institution, under 18 U.S.C. § 1014 by imprisonment of not more than thirty years and/or a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.00; and
  - k. That the lender would confirm the eligible loan amount using the

documents submitted by the applicant.

**The False Claims Act**

13. The FCA provides, in pertinent part, that any person who:

(a)(1)(A) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval; [or]

(a)(1)(B) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim;

is liable to the United States for three times the amount of damages which the United States sustains, plus a civil penalty per violation. 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1).

14. FCA penalties are regularly adjusted for inflation, pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2461 note. For violations occurring after November 2, 2015, the civil penalty amounts currently range from a minimum of \$12,537 to a maximum of \$25,076. 28 C.F.R. § 85.5.

15. For purposes of the FCA, the terms “knowing” and “knowingly”

(A) mean that a person, with respect to information—

(i) has actual knowledge of the information;

(ii) acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information; or

(iii) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information; and

(B) require no proof of specific intent to defraud.

31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(1).

16. Under the FCA, the term “claim” includes requests to the United States for payment, whether made directly or indirectly to the United States. *Id.* § 3729(b)(2)(A).

17. The FCA defines “material” to mean “having a natural tendency to influence, or be capable of influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property. *Id.* § 3729(b)(4).

## **FIRREA**

18. Section 951 of FIRREA, as amended, codified at 12 U.S.C. § 1833a, provides that the Attorney General may recover civil penalties of up to \$1 million per violation against persons who commit specified violations as established by a preponderance of the evidence. 28 C.F.R. § 85.5 (the maximum civil penalty was increased to \$2,073,133 for assessments after December 13, 2021 for which violations occurred after November 2, 2015). The statute further provides that the Attorney General alternatively may recover the amount of any gain to the person committing the violation, or the amount of the loss to a person other than the violator stemming from such conduct, up to the amount of the gain or the loss. *Id.* The predicate violations identified in Section 951 that can form the basis for liability under FIRREA include, among others: (a) knowingly or willfully making a materially false or fraudulent statement affecting a federally insured financial institution (18 U.S.C. § 1001); (b) making a false statement on a loan application to a financial institution, “the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation” (18 U.S.C. § 1014); and (c) knowingly making a false statement for the purpose of influencing a decision by the Administrator of the SBA or to obtain a loan, money, or anything of value under the SBA’s 7(a) program, including the PPP (15 U.S.C. § 645(a)).

19. Section 1109(i) of the CARES Act provides that PPP loans are SBA loans for purposes of 15 U.S.C. § 645.

### **Allegations**

20. It is a violation of the FCA to knowingly obtain an SBA-guaranteed PPP loan which is not supplied in compliance with the PPP Rules, and to subsequently obtain forgiveness of such loan. Defendant, Skyler Pickett, was individually involved in obtaining three separate PPP loans (believed to be with the assistance of unnamed individuals) and subsequently involved in obtaining forgiveness of the subject loans, in violation of the FCA.

21. On or about April 20, 2021, Defendant Pickett Trucking LLC received a PPP loan in the amount of \$148,165.00 based upon misrepresentations in a loan application submitted to an unnamed financial institution (Bank 1). In the PPP loan application, the Defendants, by and through its sole member Skyler Pickett, misrepresented its payroll costs, which were used in calculating the maximum loan amount for which Defendant was eligible. This misrepresentation caused Defendants to receive loan proceeds well in excess of what it would be entitled, if any at all.

22. Defendants knowingly used the PPP loan funds for unauthorized purposes.

23. Defendants knowingly misrepresented its use of the funds on the forgiveness application submitted for the PPP loan. Based upon the false representations, the SBA forgave the subject loan on or about October 14, 2021, thereby incurring damages.

24. The SBA paid a 5% in processing fees to Bank 1 in connection with the PPP loan disbursed to Pickett Trucking LLC plus interest.

25. On or about March 21, 2022, an investigator with the affirmative civil enforcement unit of the United States Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Mississippi spoke with Defendant Skyler Pickett at its office at 900 Jefferson Avenue, Oxford, Mississippi.

26. In sum and substance, Skyler Pickett, individually and on behalf of Pickett Trucking, relayed the following during the interview:

- a. Skyler Pickett purported to operate a self-employed general freight trucking business, NAICS 484122, with 13 employees as Pickett Trucking LLC prior to the pandemic. Said entity was not created and registered with the Mississippi Secretary of State until January 25, 2021, with Skyler Pickett as the sole officer, nearly one year after the date in which a business must have been in operation.
- b. Skyler Pickett claimed to earn the requisite income during the covered period that would yield the amount of the loan received. In order to receive a loan of \$148,165.00, the maximum loan amount guidelines required Pickett to have total eligible payroll costs of an average of at least \$711,192.00 for the twelve months preceding the loan. Pickett had no such eligible payroll costs.
- c. Pickett used the funds for purposes other than payroll, utilities and rent in violation of the loan agreement and law.
- d. Pickett confirmed that he electronically signed the PPP application and submitted it to Bank 1. After receipt of the funds, Pickett did not use the funds as required by law.
- e. Pickett confirmed that he supplied the information on the loan application.
- f. Pickett confirmed he made the certifications to obtain the loan and to obtain forgiveness of the loan. This information and these certifications were factually false.

27. False statements and documents were submitted to Bank 1 which misrepresented the amount of eligible payroll for Pickett Trucking LLC and Pickett's use of the loan proceeds. These false statements in the loan application and forgiveness

application were material to the payment of money by Bank 1 that was then reimbursed by the SBA, causing damages to the United States.

28. On or about April 10, 2021, Defendant Skyler Pickett received a self-employed PPP loan in the amount of \$20,833.00 based upon misrepresentations in a loan application submitted to an unnamed financial institution (Bank 2). In the PPP loan application, Skyler Pickett misrepresented his annual income and payroll costs, which were used in calculating the maximum loan amount for which Defendant was eligible. This misrepresentation caused Defendant to receive loan proceeds well in excess of what he would be entitled, if any at all.

29. On or about April 27, 2021, Defendant Skyler Pickett received a second self-employed PPP loan in the amount of \$20,833.00 based upon misrepresentations in a loan application submitted to the same unnamed financial institution (Bank 2). In the PPP loan application, Skyler Pickett misrepresented his annual income and payroll costs, which were used in calculating the maximum loan amount for which Defendant was eligible. This misrepresentation caused Defendant to receive loan proceeds well in excess of what he would be entitled, if any at all.

30. Defendant knowingly used the PPP loan funds for unauthorized purposes.

31. Defendant knowingly misrepresented his use of the funds on the forgiveness application submitted for the PPP loans. Based upon the false representations, the SBA forgave the April 27<sup>th</sup> loan on or about October 22, 2021.

32. The SBA paid a \$5,000 processing fee to Bank 2 in connection with each of self-employed PPP loans disbursed by it to Pickett.

33. On or about March 21, 2022, an investigator with the affirmative civil enforcement unit of the United States Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Mississippi spoke with Defendant Skyler Pickett at its office at 900 Jefferson Avenue,

Oxford, Mississippi.

34. In sum and substance, Mr. Pickett relayed the following during the interview:

- a. Skyler Pickett purported to also operate a lawncare business - NAICS 561731.
- b. Pickett did not earn the requisite income during the covered period that would yield the amount of the loan received nor report such income on his 2019 taxes. In order to receive two loans of \$20,833.00 each, the maximum loan amount guidelines required Pickett to have total eligible payroll costs of at least \$100,000.00 for the twelve months preceding the loan. Pickett had no such eligible payroll costs.
- c. Pickett again confirmed he used the funds for purposes other than payroll, utilities and rent in violation of the loan agreement and law.
- d. Pickett confirmed that he electronically signed the PPP applications and submitted them to Bank 2.
- e. Pickett confirmed the certifications he submitted to obtain the loans and to obtain forgiveness of one loan were therefore false.

35. False statements and documents were submitted to Bank 2 which misrepresented the amount of eligible payroll for Skyler Pickett's use of the loan proceeds. These false statements in the loan applications and forgiveness application were material to the payment of money by Bank 2 that was then reimbursed by the SBA, causing damages to the United States.

The United States realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above of this Complaint as fully set forth herein in all Counts listed below:

**COUNT I**

**False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A)**  
**Presenting or Causing False Claims to Be Presented for Payment**

36. Skyler Pickett, individually and on behalf of Pickett Trucking, knowingly requested and obtained a PPP loan from Bank 1 for an amount he was not entitled to, in violation of the PPP Rules.

37. Skyler Pickett, individually and on behalf of Pickett Trucking, knowingly requested and received forgiveness of the PPP loan, despite his failure to comply with the PPP Rules.

38. By virtue of these false claims, the United States was damaged for the full amount of the PPP loan and the processing fee paid to Bank 1, plus any other costs or interest, and is entitled to treble damages under the FCA, plus civil penalties for each violation.

39. Skyler Pickett, individually, knowingly requested and obtained two PPP loans from, Bank 2 for an amount he was not entitled to, in violation of the PPP Rules.

40. Skyler Pickett, individually, knowingly requested and received forgiveness of one PPP loan from Bank 2, despite his failure to comply with the PPP Rules.

41. By virtue of these false claims, the United States was damaged for the full amount of at least one PPP loan and the processing fee paid to Bank 2, plus any other costs or interest, and is entitled to treble damages under the FCA, plus civil penalties for each violation.

**COUNT II**

**False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(B)**  
**Making or Using False Records or Statements**

42. Skyler Pickett, individually and on behalf of Pickett Trucking, knowingly submitted a PPP loan application that contained misrepresentations regarding his payroll

costs and intended use of PPP funds to Bank 1 and Bank 2 as stated above.

43. Skyler Pickett, individually and on behalf of Pickett Trucking, subsequently knowingly submitted a PPP forgiveness application that misrepresented his use of the PPP funds and eligibility for loan forgiveness to Bank 1 and Bank 2 as stated above.

44. By virtue of these false statements, the United States was damaged for the full amount of the loans and the processing fee paid to Bank 1 and Bank 2, plus any other costs or interest, and is entitled to treble damages under the FCA, plus civil penalties for each violation.

**COUNT III**  
**False Statements to the SBA**  
**12 U.S.C. § 1833a (FIRREA)**

45. This is a claim for civil penalties under FIRREA, 12 U.S.C. § 1833a, as amended.

46. Defendant Pickett, for the purposes of fraudulently obtaining two federally guaranteed PPP loans and inducing the SBA to forgive the loans, in violation of 12 U.S.C. § 1833a, unlawfully, willfully and knowingly made false statement or certifications to SBA Lenders and the SBA in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 645(a).

47. Pickett signed the PPP loan agreements, thereby knowingly falsely representing that he would “comply with all SBA guidance” as it applied to the PPP loans. These false statements were knowingly false and made for the purpose of influencing the SBA to obtain PPP loan proceeds in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 645(a).

48. Because of Pickett’s acts, he is liable for civil penalties up to the maximum amount authorized under 12 U.S.C. § 1833a(b).

**COUNT IV**  
**Unjust Enrichment**

49. This is a claim for the recovery of monies by which Defendants have been unjustly enriched.

50. By obtaining from the United States, through Bank 1, funds to which he was not entitled Defendants were unjustly enriched and the United States is entitled to damages in an amount of \$143,738.00 plus loan processing fees, plus interest, together with any other damages to be determined at trial.

**COUNT V**  
**Payment by Mistake**

51. This is a claim for the recovery of monies the United States paid directly or indirectly to Defendants as a result of mistaken understandings of fact.

52. The United States' mistaken understandings of fact were material to its decision to approve and then forgive the PPP loans provided by Defendants.

53. The United States, acting in reasonable reliance on the truthfulness of the statements contained in the PPP loan applications, approved loans to Defendants to which they were not entitled.

54. The United States, acting in reasonable reliance on the truthfulness of the statements contained in the PPP loan forgiveness applications, forgave the PPP loans when it was not eligible for forgiveness.

55. Thus, the United States is entitled to recoup the amount of the PPP loans plus any other amounts to be determined at trial.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF AND JURY DEMAND**

The United States requests that the Court enter judgment against Pickett Trucking LLC and Skyler Pickett, individually, and jointly and severally and grant the following relief:

- (a) On Counts I and II (False Claims Act), awarding the United States treble the damages it sustained for (1) the \$148,165.00 loan plus one percent interest applied from the date of the loan and (2) the processing fee paid by the United States to Bank 1, together with the maximum civil penalties allowed by law. And (3) the April 27<sup>th</sup> \$20,833.00 loan plus one percent interest applied from the date of the loan and (4) the processing fee paid by the United States to Bank 2, together with the maximum civil penalties allowed by law;
- (b) On Count III (FIRREA), awarding the United States civil penalties pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 1833a equal to, at minimum, the full amount of the April 10<sup>th</sup> PPP loan - \$20,833.00.
- (c) On Count IV (Unjust Enrichment), awarding the United States the amount by which Defendant was unjustly enriched;
- (d) On Count V (Payment by Mistake), awarding the United States the amount mistakenly paid to Defendant;
- (e) awarding the United States pre- and post-judgment interest, costs, and filing fees; and
- (f) granting such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

The United States further demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable pursuant to Fed. Rule Civ. P. 38.

Respectfully submitted this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of June 2022.

Clay Joyner  
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